

Messrs. R. and H. Simon are offering a line of "Regatta" Bengalines of their own manufacture. The goods are spoken of as combining all the desirable qualities of Irish poplin.

The revolving flat card question is still being discussed here, chiefly by correspondents of the *Boston Journal of Commerce*. One of these states:—

An overseer of a large mill came into my room this week. "How do you like the English card?" said he. "Oh, fairly well," I replied; "the card is all right, I think." "I don't know but it is," he said, "but my 24's yarns run from 18's to 30's right along, and I have never found a mill yet where the English card was in use, where they got even work." "Bosh," I replied; "you don't seem to understand the system, or else you don't want to." "I am giving you facts," said he; "come up to our place any time and size the yarn yourself." I am going up there in a few days, as his story bears the record yet.

Another representative of a leading cotton mill, referring to the matter, says he is putting up railway heads to his English cards. "The work," he adds, "is so uneven that we can do nothing with it, and I am not spinning a number in the mills as high as 20's anywhere." This concern runs over 3,000 looms. At another mill, where the English system of carding was in use, spinning from 28's to 40's, the carding was heavy and running at high speed. The yarns were very uneven, but the work was running fairly well. At another mill, on counts about the same, but with less doubling, the work was running badly, and the yarn was "simply awful," according to one of the *Journal's* correspondents.

TEXTILES FOR BRAZIL.

The Brazilian market is becoming a large consumer of worsted goods. The demand for these is increasing, whereas that for woollens is declining. England (Bradford), Belgium (Verviers), and France (Roubaix), are the chief countries of origin. As regards England, the fact is very patent that we out-distance all competition in high-class goods, of which this market consumes large quantities. The blue and black figured cloth in use costs at most 3s. the yard. One point to be borne in mind is that weight plays an important part in the imports of this latter class of goods. In flannel, Germany (Reichenbach) is well to the front, France supplying small quantities of better class goods. Half-woollen goods are also of German and French origin, owing to the fact that the English article offers small choice of designs. In knitted shawls Berlin does a large trade, and has successfully displaced the Apolda article, which has lost ground owing to the want of novelty. Austria is but slightly represented, as the Vienna-made shawls are too heavy, a salient point for the ready sale of these shawls being a taking appearance combined with lightness. Germany does a considerable trade in cotton trousering, which is sold in Rio under the name of *cassineta*. These printed cotton trouserings are in great demand, England and Germany sharing the trade between them, much to the advantage of Germany, however, as the English article is too cheap to admit of much profit. For the moment velveteen or cotton-velvet is in small request; all that is wanted is obtained from England at the rate of 1s. per yard. In printed calicoes attempts are being made by large Portuguese houses to order solely from the European continent, a fact due to the present hostile feeling that Portugal cherishes against England, but it will be no easy matter to oust the Manchester article, so popular on account of its cheapness, combined with an amazing variety of patterns. Large quantities of upholstering calicoes are obtained from Germany. Bed-ticks, known in Brazil as *Riscados Suicos*, are chiefly of English, but also of Saxon and Italian origin. In cotton-thread and crochet-thread the Brazilian market is almost exclusively in the hands of the two Scottish firms, Messrs. Clark and Co. and Messrs. J. and P. Coats, who have agents in all the towns of this country; French and German goods are not so well got up as the English, and are but sparingly purchased. The demand for embroidery is met by Germany, France, and England, but cheap goods cannot fight against the increased duties. In stockings France is beginning to damage Germany's trade, French goods being dearer but much better than the German article; in cheap stockings Spanish competition is also beginning seriously to affect Germany.

With a view to taking steps to rescue the Japanese silk trade from its stagnant condition, 64 silk dealers recently met at Konagawa, and decided to petition the Japanese Parliament for a loan of 2,500,000 dollars to enable a company to be formed to export silk direct to foreign countries.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN EXPORT TRADES.—Germany, whose exports in 1860 were valued at £75,000,000, had an export trade in 1888 amounting to £167,640,000. France in 1860 exported £91,080,000 worth of goods, which, in 1888, had increased to only £129,840,000 worth. England in 1888 exported goods to the value of £256,400,000 as against £136,000,000 in 1860. French export trade, which in 1870 was valued at £112,160,000 has increased in eighteen years by £17,760,000, whereas Germany, which in 1870 was £2,080,000 behind France, has during the same period increased her export trade by £57,640,000.

COTTON PICKING BY MACHINERY.—There was on exhibition at the Cotton Exchange in Memphis, a few weeks ago, a bale of cotton which had been picked by machinery, and the cotton brokers are talking of the beginning of a new era in the cotton business. The bale weighs 475 pounds, and was picked by the machine in two hours, notwithstanding the rain, on the plantation of C. C. Glover, near that city. The work done is equivalent to that of 15 men for the same time. The cotton is much cleaner than that picked by hand, and will bring from three-eighths to one-half cent more per pound. The machine is known as "The Todd Harvester."

LACE AND EMBROIDERY IN COLUMBIA.—A Belgian Government report says:—"Columbia.—The demand for lace is considerable here, the coast, Santander, Cauca, Condinamarca, and more especially Bogotá, consuming large quantities. Black silk and cotton-thread Grammont lace seem to be the best for this market. The Brussels kinds would be somewhat too dear to sell well. Lace is worn in the form of shawls and mantillas, and I am sure we could do a large trade in this article if we were to send over a good selection. At present France covers the demand. An important trade could also be done in gold and silver embroidery for church vestments. The demand is increasing from day to day, and the market has to rely upon France and Germany for the supply."

BRADFORD GOODS AND THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—About three years ago a correspondent of the Cobden Club, writing from Virginia, asked to be favoured with a few samples and prices of Bradford-manufactured goods, the object of the writer being (says the *Bradford Observer*) to prove to the advocates of Protection in that State the great disadvantages of Protection as shewn in the prices and quality of this class of goods. With the assistance of Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and some Bradford manufacturers, a very useful set of samples was sent, with prices and all the necessary particulars for meeting the points at issue. The correspondent has written again to the committee of the Cobden Club, and says that the parcel of samples was used with very great effect in the Congressional elections. The writer attributes some of the large majorities cast on the Free Trade side to the use that was made of these samples. He says, however, that his box of samples was carried off by lecturers and canvassers, and literally used up in demonstrations, and he asks the Cobden Club Committee to send another lot, which the Committee are endeavouring to do by the help of good friends of the cause in Bradford. This action proves the wisdom of the suggestions made in *The Textile Mercury* regarding the Chicago Exhibition.

ROUMANIAN IMPORTS OF YARNS.—The Swiss Consul-General at Bucharest, in his report for 1890, says:—"Since the English legislature took the numbers and marks of cotton yarn in hand, the imports of short measure 'extra hard' from England, which were so large a few years ago, have almost entirely ceased. Austria-Hungary, however, is now importing large quantities of this article, and with increasing success. Instead of 840 yards the skein measures only 720, whilst the thread is much thicker, and what should be No. 14's is as thick as No. 12's. This short-measure yarn is opened and divided, and, although of insufficient length, is made up into bundles (like those of the full-length article) which display a much higher, and therefore more expensive, number than they really contain. As it is usually sold to the peasants, not by weight but per skein, a double loss is suffered by the purchaser and an unlawful profit is gained by the unscrupulous trader. The English extra-hard spinners have had to suffer mostly from these malpractices, of which they had no idea till quite recently. They have now taken steps to have the swindling put a stop to, and there is no doubt that the Roumanian authorities will do all in their power to forward this end. Soft cotton yarn in the rough state is also not purchased so largely as heretofore, as the peasants, when weaving raw spun, now mostly use English extra-hard for warp and weft. The imports of bleached and dyed soft cotton yarn, however, are gradually increasing, but Switzerland takes no prominent place in this trade. Swiss Turkey-red yarn, which takes such a high rank in other Oriental markets, only obtains a sale here on account of its cheapness; in this article the market is as good as monopolised by Germany, the imports from that country amounting to some 10,000 bundles per annum.

Italy also supplied this market with some 3,000 bundles of dyed cotton yarn."

COTTON YARNS IN CHINA.—A large trade is done in China in cotton yarns, which are obtained from England and India, and bought up by Chinese weavers for working up into stuffs of various kinds. These weavers are mostly all peasants, who pursue this calling in their own cottages, before and after the season devoted to the sowing and harvesting of their rice crops. According to the official report of the Imperial Chinese Customs House, the amount of cotton yarn imported in 1889 amounted to some 678,558 piculs (1 picul=1 cwt. 21½ lb.), but no distinction is made between the English and Indian yarn, neither are the quantities imported indicated per number. All the yarn imported is white, the numbers mostly in demand being: for English yarn, Nos. 28, 30, and 32; for Indian yarn, Nos. 16 and 20. All numbers, whether of English or Indian origin, are imported in bales weighing 400 lb. Every bale contains forty 10lb. packets, each of which bears the mark or label, called "chop" in China, by which it is identified and finally disposed of. These bales are surrounded and braced by iron hoops. The principal mark in the Shanghai market is that known as the "green flower chop;" it fetches from 5 to 6 taels (1 tael=4s. 5d.) more per bale than any other yarn, and is the property of the German firm, Reiss and Co. The differences in price so often noted for one and the same number, are explained by the greater or lesser amount of favour with which the mark in question is viewed by the native buyers. Numbers 16 to 20 of the Indian yarn enjoy an especially good sale, and are placed in lots of from 500 to 1,000 bales at one and the same time; the other numbers average about 50 bales a time. Within the last two years the imports of Indian yarn have become so considerable that the services of vessels between Bombay and Shanghai are no longer sufficient; indeed, Indian produce is rapidly supplanting English yarn, which is much too dear. On arriving at Shanghai these yarns have to pay the following expenses:—1. *Import duties*.—Per picul, 7 mace haikwan (10 mace haikwan=1 haik-tael=5s. 2d.). Each bale of 3 piculs pays, therefore, 2-10 Hk.-tl., or about 10s. 5d. on entering China. At Shanghai each bale imported also pays a wharfage due of about 0.03 taels, whilst the commission is usually about 2 per cent., with ½ per cent. over and above, which is granted to the Chinese buyer as a sort of brokerage. It is somewhat difficult to state definitely what are the terms of payment, but the usual commercial rule of Shanghai is, generally, cash on delivery.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON DRESS FIGURE.

This figure is on 20 shafts, 38-end draft, 20 to the round, in a 72 reed, two in a dent, 24's twist for warp, 60 picks of 18's weft. We give three warp patterns of fancy checks likely to become fashionable.

No. 1 pattern: 96 of dove, 12 chocolate, 12 white, 12 chocolate, 6 white, 6 chocolate, 6 white, 4 chocolate, 4 white, 4 chocolate, 2 white, 2 chocolate, 2 white; total 168 ends. Weft pattern the same, or without checking. The pattern would form a very effective stripe.

No. 2 pattern: 24 cream, 2 red, 12 cream, 2 red, 12 cream, 2 red, 12 cream, 2 red, 24 cream, 24 dark drab, 40 light blue, 24 dark drab; total 180 ends. Weft pattern the same.

No. 3 pattern: 10 dark brown, 24 light blue, 2 dark brown, 10 cream, 24 light blue, 10 cream, 2 dark brown, 24 light blue; total 96 ends. Weft pattern the same.

FASHIONABLE GINGHAMS AND ZEPHYR STRIPES.

Zephyr stripe: 60 reed, 30's twist, 40 picks per inch of 30's weft, 48 cream, 4 pink, 4 cream, 4 pink, 4 cream, 4 pink, 48 cream, 2 pink, 2 cream, 2 pink, 1 dark blue, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 2 brown, 2 white, 2 brown. Weft, all one shuttle, cream.

A second pattern: 36 slate, 4 white, 4 slate, 4 white, 4 slate, 2 white, 2 slate, 2 white 36 slate, 4 white, 12 black, 4 white. Weft, all slate.

A third pattern: 140 dark blue, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 1 white, 4 dark blue, 4 white, 4 dark blue, 4 white, 60 dark blue, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 1 white, 24 dark blue, 12 white, 4 dark blue, 2 white. Weft all white.

Checked zephyrs: 4 dark red, 4 light red, 4 dark red, 12 white, 12 light pink, 12 white. Weft the same pattern.

Second zephyr check: 12 yellow drab, 12 white, 2 yellow drab, 2 dark blue, 2 yellow drab, 12 white, 2 yellow drab, 2 dark blue, 2 yellow drab, 12 white. Weft pattern the same.

Gingham checks: In an 80 reed, two in a dent, 36's twist for warp, and 80 picks per inch of 36's weft. Warp pattern: 16 white, 2 brown, 2 red, 24 white, 2 red, 2 brown, 16 white, 2 dark blue, 1 white, 2 dark blue, 1 white, 2 dark blue, 1 white, 2 dark blue, 1 white, 2 dark blue, 1 white, 2 dark blue. Weft pattern the same.

A second pattern: 12 white, 12 dark bronze, 12 white, 12 bronze, 12 white, 12 bronze, 12 white, 4 dark blue, 4 white, 2 red, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 dark blue, 4 white, 2 red, 2 dark blue, 4 white, 4 dark blue, 12 white, 12 dark blue, 12 white, 12 dark blue. Weft pattern the same.

Another pattern: 12 dark brown, 12 white, 12 dark brown, 12 white, 12 dark brown, 12 white, 4 light blue, 12 white, 12 light fawn, 12 white, 12 light fawn, 12 white, 12 light fawn, 12 white, 12 light fawn, 12 white, 12 light fawn. Weft pattern the same.

Another pattern: 24 light blue, 24 dark brown, 24 cream, 24 dove, 24 dark blue, 24 light brown, 24 dark cream. Weft same pattern. The present demand is for such patterns as we have given, in all the fashionable shades, too numerous for us to mention.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

In previous articles we have called attention to the various methods of obtaining diagonal effects (as distinct from effects running only either in warp or weft direction) by means of colour and weaves; and have also directed attention to the introduction of the more intricate weave effects in the case of woollens either as simple weave effects developed say with light warp and dark weft, or as a means of modifying colour combinations.

In *Design 25* we have another illustration of this type of effect, i.e., a check produced in a diagonal direction. The check is practically defined by twilled hopsack developed in cross

type, one square thus formed being filled by three-and-one weft twill, developed in solid type, and the other by three-and-one warp twill in star type. Of course, many other weaves are applicable, though if to be used for woollen cloths a necessary limit of warp or weft flush should be say four, save in cases where "finish" is to play an important part, in which instances much longer flushes may be introduced providing such flushes be maintained throughout the plan.

As a woollen the following is an idea for development:—

Warp.

All 26 sk. woollen stained French grey.
12's reed 4's.

Weft.

All 26's sk. medium slate woollen.
48 picks per inch.

With the above the weave effects will be clearly developed. If, however, it is desirable to produce a more varied effect, then, providing a sufficient contrast is retained between warp and weft, dark or coloured threads may be introduced as under, either in stripe or check form:—

Warp.

3 threads stained yellow woollen,
1 " dark brown woollen,
(Repeat 4 times).
16 threads stained yellow.

Weft.

3 threads olive brown medium woollen mixture,
1 " dark brown,
(Repeat 4 times).
16 threads olive brown medium woollen mixture.

Some few weeks ago attention was directed to the fact that in modifying colour effects by means of weave, drafting was exceedingly useful, since by this means large effects, allowing the use of very neutral colourings, were obtainable. The same remarks are equally applicable in the type of effect under consideration, but of course drafting cannot be resorted to, so that if large effects developed in neutral colours are required the jacquard must be

used. Now, it seems to us that manufacturers who some time since were running their jacquards on the large diagonal effects, at one time so prevalent, could utilise these machines for the production of effects similar to the above. Much larger effects would then be admissible, in which case, either in woollens or worsteds, colour and weave effects; and many other ordinary and novel weaves could be rendered with telling effect, using neutral colourings, etc. Thus hairlines, produced by plain, hopsacks, or two-and-one, or three-and-one twill; horizontal or vertical lines; steps; shepherds' plaid, produced by the two-and-two twill; and many other colour and weave effects might be introduced in the diagonal direction as intimated.

In *Design 26* the 8-end sateen is used in rather an unusual way. Though there is nothing unusual in the combination of the sateen and weft rib to form an ordinary twill, it does seem to us that it is not usual to see this weave adopted in unison with colour, though undoubtedly at times such a use is made of it. If a warp, similar to the one given below, be used, then a rib of white, edged on either side by a rib of grey, formed by warp, will appear contrasting with the black weft rib, and forming a very neat and useful effect.

Warp.

1 thread 2/40's grey worsted, All 20's black worsted,
1 " 2/40's white worsted, 80 picks per inch.
20's reed 4's.

Weft.

Of course other yarns than those given above may be used; say warp of olive and yellow mixture and medium bright yellow with weft of dark brown, and many other combinations consisting of three colours of varied luminosity.

This design might also be used with woollen yarns, say 40 sk., sett about 70—80 threads per inch.

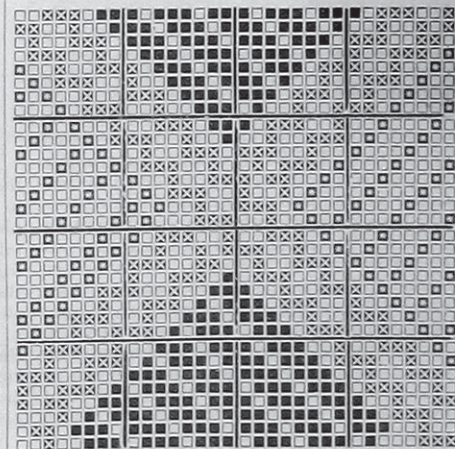
Design 27 is for a coarser make of cloth, being specially constructed with the idea of using a light-coloured warp with a dark-coloured weft, or vice versa. The hopsack effect practically forms the stripe, but the warp rib developed in star type gives an opportunity of introducing fancy colourings with good effect.

Warp.

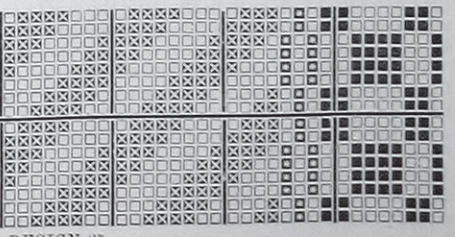
All 2/30's cream worsted. All 15's brown slate worsted,
14's reed 4's. 56 picks per inch.

Weft.

Twist threads or fancy yarns of more intense colour, as intimated above, may be introduced on the rib, due regard being given to the effect of the weave.

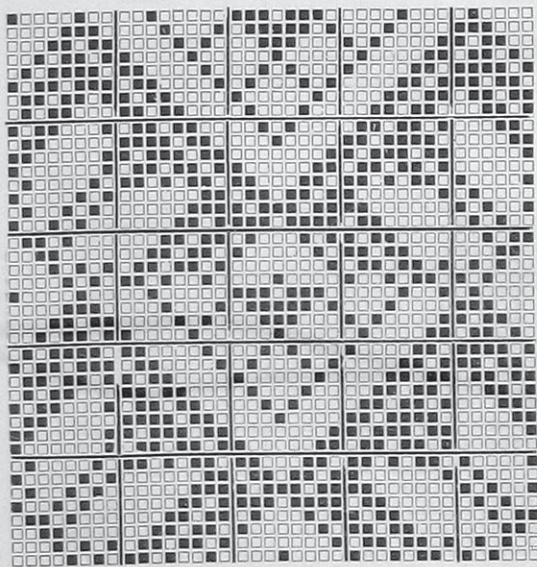


DESIGN 25.

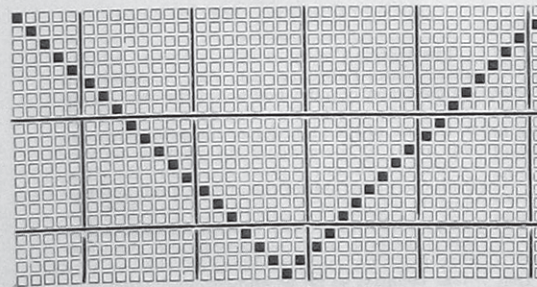


DESIGN 26.

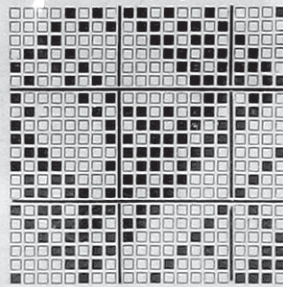
DESIGN 27.



GEOMETRICAL DRESS FIGURE IN COTTON.
(Blank spaces, weft.)



DRAFT.



PEGGING PLAN.